(NPTC). The clarification sought by these institutions has been furnished and their reaction is favourable. The concurrence of these institutions will enable for smooth de-jure transfer of transmission assets from the above Central Power Generating Undertakings to NPTC.

Number of Unelectrified Villages in U.P.

2778. KUMARI ALIA: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of villages in Uttar Pradesh which have not so far been electrified; and

(b) by when these will be electrified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) As per the available information as on 31.8.1991, 29,855 villages remained unelectrified in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) The remaining villages are likely to be electrified in the normal course, in future, subject to availability of funds and other inputs.

Cost Price of Power being Produced by SEBs

2779. SHRI VITHALBHAI M. PATEL: Will the MINISTER OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the cost price of power being produced by different State Electricity Boards in the country statewise;

(b) what steps Government propose to take to reduce the cost-price of power produced by different Electricity Boards; and

(c) what is the cost price of power produced by NTPC and CEA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) to (c) The state-wise cost of power produced by the State Electricity Boards based on their accounts for the year ended 31.3.90 is given in Statement-I and the station-wise cost of power produced by NTPC is given in Statement-II. CEA does not produce power. The Boards have been requested to take measures, such as, reduction in auxiliary consumption, reducing fuel consumption and increase the plant load factor, to reduce the cost of generation.

Statement — I

Average cost of Generation and Supply by Seabs for the year Ended March, 1990.

Sl. No.	SEBs	Average Rage (Ps/KWH)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	73.52
2.	Bihar	121.41
3.	Gujarat	119.32
4.	Haryana	87.32
5.	Himachal Pradesh	75.85
6.	Karnataka	83.19
7.	Kerala	70.15
8.	Madhya Pradesh	91.26
9.	Maharashtra	105.05
10.	Orissa	81.30
11.	Punjab	95.99
12.	Rajasthan	111.52
13.	Tamil Nadu	110.40
14.	Uttar Pradesh	112.10
15.	West Bengal	139.22
16.	Assam	247.94
17.	Meghalaya	103.36
	Total Average :	102.10

Statement—II

NTPC Station-wise cost of Generation/Transmission

Sl. No.	Station	Station-wise cost of Generation (P/KWH)	Station-wise cost of Transmission (P/KWH)
1.	Singrauli STPP	48.22	4.32
2.	Korba STPP	54.06	4.31
3.	Ramamgundum STPP	60.79	5.70
4.	Farakka STPP	82.01	5.30
5.	Vidhyachal STPP	81.16	10.87
6.	Rihand STPP	69.66	9.66
7.	Auraiya Gas	108.22	9.79
8.	Anta Gas	105.73	8.36

NOTE: The cost of generation/transmission figures are based on the latest estimated costs of projects and correspond to base load operation of the plants.

Power Shortage in Madhya Pradesh

2780. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the MINISTER OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is power shortage in the State of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to set up super thermal power stations in Madhya Pradesh in view of large scale availability of coal in the State; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and what steps Government proposes to take to reduce power shortage in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) and (b) During the period April, 91—November, 91, the energy shortage in Madhya Pradesh was 4.0%

(c) A proposal for setting up of Vindhyachal STPP Stage-II (2 x 500 MW) project in the Central Sector is being processed for investment approval.

(d) In order to mitigate power shortage in Madhya Pradesh, various measures being taken to improve the availability of power include expediting commissioning of new generating capacity, implementation of short gestation projects, improving the performance of existing power stations, reduction of transmission and distribution losses, implementation of demand management and energy conservation measures, and arranging transfer of energy from surplus to deficit areas.

Setting up of Solar Energy Power Plants in Madhya Pradesh

2781. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the MINISTER OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared any action plan to provide solar energy power plants at various places in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has provided any technical know-how and adequate finances to Madhya Pradesh for developing solar energy power plants there; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALPNATH RAI):(a) to (d) Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board have recently expressed interest in installing small solar photovoltaic power plants in the State. It is proposed to provide support for five such power plants with a total capacity of upto 50 kwp in the State. The support is in the form of supply of photovoltaic modules required for the plants.